

will reciprocate, the producers of raw rubber parts would be ruined.

provides that, as common burdens imposed by Customs duties, all be accorded of 60% on iron ships; of 20% on wooden ships; of 40% on mixed construction; of 12% per 100 kilowatts on steam engines and machinery on ships.

And, may we ask the cause of this phenomenon? It is simple, ineluctable as Logic, obvious as History, indelible as the Andes. Because the Argentine has no interest worth shuddering over drop of blood for in these seas, or in this part of America, just as the Chileans have no political or material interests involved on the remote waves of the Atlantic. They are sister nations, two dynamic but harmonious forces; one race divided into two branches, as a river flowing through two beds, but with a single object, irrigation. They are two missionaries of Civilization placed face to face, not to fight, but to develop, each in its own sphere and showing parallel growth. And this is the reason why every artificial effort made to counteract this tendency, which acts with almost the force of a divine command, is frittered away in its own friction, is utterly sterile, and finally ends in a flood of tears, such as those shed in the note of the Peruvian Minister, who weeps on the coast of the Atlantic over the ruin of the modern Babylon of the Pacific.

The sea has swallowed up the Peruvians as it did Pharaoh, through their violating the Ocean's laws; but the mission of the Argentine People lies on their boundless plains and navigable rivers, as that of Chile, a maritime nation from its birth, is on the rolling waves of the Pacific. And yet it is sought to interfere with these distinct logical and derivative lines of action by forcing them to clash by artifice and expediency. As well try to level the Andes and make a mound of them instead of a barrier.

The Plata, a river, not the sea, and which, with its affluents, the real Argentine Litoral, not the arid and stormy coasts of Tierra del Fuego, does not flow towards the Pacific, but in an opposite direction. In an inverse sense the Andes chain, a high and impassable barrier between both countries, even for frenzied madmen, a bandage of snow on the head of fever-stricken patients, a straight waistcoat on the ribs of lunatics, slopes eastward in all parts, nevertheless, opens to our civilizing footsteps at all points where our boundary line touches Peru and Bolivia.

And these eternal landmarks of Nature, which assign a separate path to each country, will always be more powerful than human tricks and tears, as no one has a right to run his head against his manifest destiny, even should he desire to do so. Individually, men may commit suicide with a razor, a revolver, or even a packing needle, as Admiral Villanueva did after the battle of Trafalgar; but, up to the present, Dr. Guillotin has invented a machine powerful enough to enable a whole nation to decapitate itself. For this reason even Peru, in spite of the attack of hydrophobia she has had, and having her heart bitten by a mad Dictator, will live, and live in spite of herself.

So true is what we have said respecting the paths and progress marked out for nations that, while Chilean diplomats have had to get at the bottom of Brazil's intentions in any questions we have had with her, we now learn—through the adorable candour of the Rincón, Plenipotentiary in the Plata—that the views of Brazil in reference to a joint hostile action against Chile, or even a simple diplomatic demonstration to our disadvantage. Again, why this? Through the ill will and indifference of the Arg. Foreign Office, as in his just anger and acknowledged desperation, the Peruvian emissary, prior to his country's final disaster declared?

No again. It is because the Argentines, who always sleep with one eye open, have an inviolable objection to pestering themselves about the affairs of their neighbour on the Atlantic, when the only thing of any interest to them is that their own waters should remain calm. And the Argentines, in so acting, are logical and float with the tide of History, as the Ocean follows the Moon. They acted so in the Pacific war in 1855, because the Pacific is not their sea; and, if we then accused them of egotism, and want of foresight, wisdom and firmness, of all which they are now accused by the Peruvian Minister, we could not

war vessels? Because the Envoy of the Allies lacked the duplicity and persuasive power required to convince them? Because the Press had ceased to add fuel to the flame and fan it to the utmost with both lungs?

No! All this has been done on a large scale. For two years war has been openly advocated; designs of Transatlantic aggression have been unceasingly attributed to Chile; all the wiles of diplomacy and the brutalities of calumny have been used to drive the two nations into war; and, in spite of all this, on every occasion when Peruvian agents have tried to guide the reins of Argentine policy, the stubborn mule has stood stock-still with them in the middle of the Pampa.

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accuse them of want of sympathy, as they had it for us then as they have it for Peru now. What we were really accusing was a historical fact, a course as immutable as the Polar Star, which points the mariner's way to the North, or the Southern Cross which guides him to the South, a course that may vary a little in an hour or a day, through the neglect or folly of the captain, but which must inevitably be resumed when the squalls blow over.

This is the broad and comprehensive policy of the Argentine towards Chile, and when the artificial facts [no real ones exist] of the misunderstanding between the two countries are removed, the case will be like that of England and France, whose hatred of race, from Cressy and Agincourt to Salamanca and Waterloo, disappeared 60 years ago with the Pitts and Napoleons, to give place to the natural policy of mutual interest and peaceable development. All the nations of Europe fight each other except the neighbours on the Channel. The Orsini bombs and French Colonial affairs suddenly sprang up, but no words were drawn. And in this way it can be always explained how Great Britain, sleeping with one eye closed and the other watching Russia [the Brazil of Europe] and jumping up as it bitten by a snake at every frown of the Czar, allowed her neighbour's house to be burned under her ears by Bismarck in 1870, heedless of her cries for help. The egotistical but wise old lady [Britannia] whose natural course, like that of the Argentine, lies Eastwards, only kept her eye on preventing the fire touching her own roof-tree, as it had spread half across that screen of water called the Channel. Certainly the Andes, the Straits, and the Cape are a hundred times a better and more effective fire-screen between us.

In consequence of all this, which can be confirmed by a hundred historical examples, ancient and modern, it is and will always be more clamorous, vain tears and useless whimpering, to accuse this one or the other of egotism and cowardice, because he does not run to assist his neighbour in difficulties. The instinct of self-preservation and the law of growth, which are the two primitive and platonic forces of nations, and which are simply derivatives of the laws of individuality and collectivity, will continue to assert themselves till the end of the ages; and, for this reason, the day is not far distant when that portion of humanity which the hand of God has cast on the shores of the Atlantic and the Pacific, in the full possession of their cool judgment, power and expansion, shall originate a South American policy of mutual great ends and common interests.

And, as is said to-day in support of a Northern international doctrine in reference to the ent which French genius is making between the two continents—America for the Americas—nature ages will say.

The Pacific for the Chileans.

B. VICUNA MACKENNA.

serious consideration of the question at the present moment is impossible. It is known that President Brand, of the Orange Free State, who is most anxious for a cessation of hostilities, has been in communication with Sir Hercules Robinson, Governor of the Cape Colony, on the subject. It is probable that the result may be under the consideration of the Cabinet, with a view to fixing in principle the terms which would be accepted after our garrisons in the Transvaal have been relieved and the honour of the British flag vindicated. That Sir George Colley, in his present unfortunate position, should have entertained any proposals on the subject, or that they would be seriously discussed by the Government before this end has been effected, cannot for a moment be credited. The 7th Hussars (the Queen's Own), Col Hugh d'Arnell, which proceeds to South Africa in place of the 11th Hussars, previously under orders, is at present stationed at Oahr in Ireland.

London, 13th.—The details received regarding the operations of the British troops against the Boers, represent the advanced column as in a very critical situation. The enemy have adopted a system of guerrilla warfare which does not allow a moment's peace to the troops. General Colley has telegraphed for additional reinforcements. The losses in the engagement near Newcastle were heavier than represented in the first telegram.

New Orleans 11th.—The inundations extend over five square miles round this town. The water is beginning to subside.

London, 11th.—A large number of Fenians are known to have left the United States with the intention, it is supposed, of landing on the Irish coast. Others have arrived in England, where they are constantly watched by the police.

Paris, 13th.—The rumour of the effect that the French Consul at Tunis had been recalled here is denied. The mission of M. Imbert to the Andorra Republic has solely for its object to study on the spot the difficulties which have led to the rebellion and submit them afterwards to the Government.

New York, 13th.—The storms and hurricanes have caused enormous damage in the United States. Inundations are general. In Canada they prevail also.

Washington, 13th.—In yesterday's sitting of the Congress, after a very animated debate, the Bill for the construction of a railway across the isthmus of Tehuantepec, destined to convey vessels across from the Atlantic to the Pacific Ocean, and vice versa, was thrown out almost with unanimity.

The following telegram was received this morning, dated London 11, 11.40 a.m.:—Sir Evelyn Wood has arrived at Durban. The 11th and 14th Hussars, 100 artillerymen and 700 infantry from various regiments going to Durban. Harding appointed to command Bombay, Mr. Goschen has arrived at Constantinople.

EDITOR'S TABLE.

The French steamer Savoie brings dates from Gibraltar to 17th inst.

The English Government has sent to the Transvaal 2 cavalry regiments 1600 artillery-men and 700 infantry troops.

A Land League meeting was held in Hyde Park; the policy of the Government was attacked but no disorders took place.

The Daily News states that the Government is taking precautions, as there were threats to blow up Windsor Castle.

France and England have submitted to arbitration the difficulty in Tunis.

Germany, Austria, and England have arrived at an agreement to settle the Hellenic question.

The Ashantes are giving trouble again; the natives are attacking the English on the Gold Coast.

Advices from Cape Town state British losses on the 8th great, owing to the treachery of the Boers, who hoisted white flags and then fired on the British as they emerged from the entrenchments.

The Boers are exciting the natives to assume hostilities, but they remain neutral.

The German papers side with the Boers and insinuate that the sympathies of Holland and Germany for the Transvaal rebels may soon amount to diplomatic action.

Mr. Goschen's mission in Vienna has been crowned with complete success; he adheres to the motion of Austria and Germany, granting Turkey the fortresses of Janina and Metzora, and compensating Greece otherwise.

Meantime the Greeks are arming to the teeth.

The English Government leans towards an amicable settlement of the Transvaal difficulty, exacting submission and drawing up a treaty of mutual satisfaction.

Gibraltar, Feb. 17.—The telegram received here last night from London states that General Colley is said to have forwarded certain proposals of the Boers for peace, which are being discussed by the Cabinet; but it is evident that a

will rain pitchforks perpendicular, and it will be a case of stand-from-under on the Flores Road, but we can only believe in the torments when we see them, and as for the stand from under feeling, it may be like the pitchfork last week.

Last evening Mr. Kincaid, of Rio Negro, presented Pres. Roca with a beautiful album rich with the most delightful views of Scotland. The album is bound in rich Morocco, and so expensively got up that only a Rio Negro estancia could afford to make such a present. Pres. Roca is becoming extremely popular amongst foreigners; one meets him at English dinner parties, what was never the case with previous presidents, and now the Scotchmen have taken to him and present him with albums only to be seen on the Queen's table.

The papers in yesterday from Rio bring news that may interest many ere—

The Emperor's trip to Minas Geraes, says the *Journal*, is now fixed for the 26th of March, and will last until towards the end of April.

Senator Dias de Carvalho has declined the presidency of Minas Geraes on account of ill health.

Mr. Robert James Chalmers has been confirmed British vice-consul at Rio.

A Pernambuco export house has received advice from New York that the Cuban interest is trying hard to have the United States duties equalized on all qualities, a measure by which Brazilian sugar, owing to its great inferiority to Cuban, would be severely mulcted and probably expelled from the United States market.

The two wooden gunboats *Pri-meiro de Marco* and *Almirante Barroso*, constructing in the Rio Arsenal, are getting well on and the latter will be finished by the end of the year. The machinery and boilers are also well advanced and the excellent iron of the Ipapema ironworks is largely employed.

A fatal accident occurred in Rua do Ouvidor on the 25th inst., all the cornice, composed of brick, stone and mortar, of the high building constructing for the Biblioteca Fluminense, giving way, carrying with it the scaffolding. Three workmen were killed and two passed by were injured, one having a leg broken.

The weather has not been excessively hot and the yellow fever deaths in the city have not exceeded one a day.

The splendid charity of an English house to the people of Ceara during the great drought is expressed in the following:—

"The English house of Messrs. Singlehurst, Brocklehurst & Co. gave donations to the amount of £1100; promoted subscriptions in Liverpool to the amount of £275; gave three of their stores gratuitously during the whole drought; lent four lanchons to the government for discharging; transported in their steamers 9,445 emigrants, receiving only the cost of food, 68 and 88 each; often gave gratuitous transport of food for the poor; and advanced £55,500 for the construction of roads and other services. And Mr. John Macke served most devotedly throughout the drought as member of the sea transport commission."

General Osborn, United States Minister, has given Captain Mantion orders to connect his Legation with the Foreign Office in the Casa Rosada by Gover-Bell telephone line, passing through the Centro Telefónico in Calle Florida.

On our supplemental page will be found the Mails per Horrox received yesterday, the news is all important, but advertisements have so squeezed up that oftentimes we have to put on our fourth page or on a supplemental sheet.

MAITRELL BRANDY—Imported by Moore and Tudor.

MAITRELL BRANDY—The best of all the fine brands.

MAITRELL BRANDY—Always of unvarying good quality.

MAITRELL BRANDY—Guaranteed by our signature on the label paper spirals in the cork of the Cognac grape.

MAITRELL BRANDY—Free from the noxious compounds found in the so-called "Brandy" from other sources.

MAITRELL BRANDY—Beware of falsifications and ordinary Brandy served out of old Martell bottles in second-rate "Cognac."

MAITRELL BRANDY—The German firm Holze will be sold at auction in Montevideo on 16th, commencing.

Another magnificent scheme was talked of "Change amongst the 'Goleiros,' a railway from Outer Roads to Bahia Bianca.

On Tuesday Messrs. Guillermo Gowlard & Co. will hold a splendid sale at the Barraca de Pinta 3,600 horses; a most important sale, and by order of Messrs. Martell at auction.

A fine estancia at the Chajay, 62 square leagues has been sold for \$5,500 peso per league. Dr. Jorge Bayo, of Montevideo, is the contractor for the new Mole at Rosario Island; it will meet a want long felt by the city, and at last today there was a stir in salted hides, and 2 cargoes sold.

The Bank discounted yesterday 15 average amount \$4 millions, paper money very abundant, but gold on long dates not to be had.

Mr. John Telford (Councillor of Montevideo) of the forest at Chajay for his horses, and by the mail that River Plate hides would find a half penny or a penny per lb. more in England if the marks were on the shoulder instead of as now, on the hind quarter. He also complains of the condition of R. Plate hides in the Liverpool market, which are "matted," to make weight, and to such an extent has this been carried that one of the largest and best known buyers of hides in England, has now abandoned that market and gone to Antwerp for his hides. Our hide-men here should note all this.

The Sales at afterwards were—Gold—For cash 100,000 at 29.05-29.

April sales made at 28.80, closing at 28.90, and for end of June at 28.85. The gold vendicator amounted to 475,000 pata, which shows a heavy business, and a very large amount of gold "cicativo" was delivered at the liquidator's.

Oculas continue to improve, and the stock one of the firm in the market, as appears by the published list published in today's *Naciones*, the stock in the market is very small, owing to the drying off of mortgages, is constantly growing smaller. Dr. Lombi Campbell's memoir, which he is now will give a complete résumé of the affairs of the Bank, and is looked forward to anxiously by holders of the stock, which is crying out for a new issue. According to February balance-sheet the Oculas in circulation stood so—

Serie A..... \$11,922,450
B..... 485,200
C..... 107,400
D..... 487,000
Total..... \$12,412,050

Of the above the following amounts have been drawn for amortization and not presented—

Serie A..... \$22,500
B..... 1,400
C..... 200
D..... 400
Total..... \$24,500

The following shows how the Oculas are deposited in the Mortgage Bank \$13,506,330
Deposit in the private banks..... 2,078,000
Oculas nominal..... 4,100,000
Total..... \$15,684,330

which leaves a balance of 2,737,700 only held in open market. Of the Oculas deposited \$2,249 belong to people in Europe.

National Bank Shares fell off to-day and rose flat, owing to one large holder, and one of the principal shareholders of the bank, having sold out 1,800 shares, which, no doubt, checks the market; still the sale of such a very large amount of stock about has caused such a very slight fall, that it has proved the real strength of the market. In other times the sale of such a large lot of stock would have driven prices down 10 per cent. It is opinion of some of the shareholders that the shareholder in question will yet see that he sold too soon.

Donce Provinciales firm at 1 premium and Roads and Bridges at 95.

Captain Mantion's telephone with the Plaza One was in full swing to-day, and Messrs. Bern, McNally, Hatchison and others spoke with the boy Antonio in the wool market. Happily this was the only occasion when the President's house or the Government House, and the communication with the Plaza could not be interrupted.

There was great talk on "Change of the Venus Mackenna article in the morning's *Naciones*;" it rang like a joy-bell in the ears of all who hold the country dear. We give the article in question in our leading column; it is the best that has been written since the founding of Punta Arenas, and removes the many stupid rumours about the Chilean question. Mr. Mackenna expresses in this happy article not only the Chilean but the Argentine sentiment on the question.

The sales at the ring were—For cash 231,200 at 29.05-10.05
For March 15th 20,500 at 29.05-10.05
For March 31st 598,000 at 29.29-10.05
For April 20th 85,000 at 29.80-90
For May 21st 10,000 at 29.85-90
For June 30th 76,000 at 28.85
Sales, 1,662,700.
Vendicator, 475,000 pata.

Oculas—For cash 41,700 at 94 1/2
For cash 2,200 at 92 1/2
For cash 2,600 at 92
For March 31st 21,000 at 94 1/2
For April 21st 21,000 at 94 1/2
Sales, 140,300.

Nat. Bank Shares—For cash 100 shares at 77 1/2
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For March 31st 880 shares at 77 1/2-77 1/2
For cash 25,000 at 1 premium.

Roads and Bridges—For cash 5,000 at 95
Gold at afterwards held firm at 29.05. The speculation against paper money seems to be very strong, all the currency notes seem scarce. National Bank Shares ruled flat; sellers 77 1/2 buyers 77 1/2 for end of month.

Telephone shares—Vendicator, 475,000 shares at 97.
The Rio de Janeiro has just declared an interim dividend of 10 per cent. to the shareholders. The news on "Change about the loan was that one party has improved his offer, and it is considered that further time will be allowed to others in consequence. It was hinted on "Change that 88 firm and free of commission to the offer.

Freights looked upward. A British barque chartered for Montevideo, 40000 pata for every 1000 pata landed. The *Horrox* was chartered, is loading at 25 and 10 per cent. per ton, and the *Lampart* and *Holst* steamers for 26th inst. engaged at 30 and 10 per cent. The *San Martin* is the only steamer in port loading for Havre, and is filling up at 30 francs and 10 per cent.

Messrs. Baler and Quesada sail on Tuesday for the estancia in Chajay called the *Nordeste*, 1 1/2 leagues, valuation \$5000 per league, and part of purchase money may remain over for 18 years.

Mr. Christopher had an interview to-day with the Minister respecting giving lands to Danish colonists. We are happy to say that the Minister accedes to Mr. C's views in every thing.

At the Plaza. One only a few lots of wool were sold to-day at 80 to 100 pata. Telegrams received to-day, but of the same dreary nature.

Mr. Reposter, Mr. Hado, of Montevideo Bank, and several others leave to-night for Montevideo to return to Europe.

It appears that a certain party had this city and embarked under a false name on board *Aracuan* taking money and jewelry worth 12000 pata; telegrams were sent to Valparaiso authorities and the party arrested and jewelry caught.

The sale of two cargoes of salted hides, one at San Nicolas and the other in the South is reported, reserved prices: also a cargo of salted hides.

Telegrams about salted hides were received to-day and will be found in another column; the news is important.

Onlookers up, it is feared several vessels are lost, 5 vessels are now out more than 4 months.

A large sale of horned cattle, at alcorts, was reported to-day at reserved prices. Nothing done in exchange to-day owing to steamers leaving.

At the telephone office to-day there was a break business doing one party, who wanted to send a message found that a message of several thousand words was before him.

The Savoie landed 300 passengers to-day, her services are all important and to 17th inst. she will be in another column.

The Memphis had to put back, and the *Harida* has entered Montevideo with her cargo.

On 29th inst. a splendid meat factory with the best machinery, will be sold in Montevideo at auction.

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SEMANA SANTA

38-----PERU-----38 A LA CIUDAD DE LONDRES 38-----PERU-----38

En la Sección de Avisos se encontrará próximamente el detalle de los principales artículos

o 112 m14

London and
Montevideo
and
Authorized Capital
Subscribed Capital
Reserve Fund
Offices in
CORNER OF C
BROAD
Current Accounts
Savings and private
Customers have
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upon Negotiable Secu
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Bayonne
Bordeaux
Brest
Chambray
Paris
Havre
Lille
Nantes
Marseilles
Orléans
Florence
Pan
Lyons
Rouen
Tartres
Toulon
Toulous
And on many other
towns in France
Bale
Barr
Genoa
Lucerne
Nuchatel
Verona
Zurich
And on other towns
in Switzerland
Lithon
Oporto
Lima
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